

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/A 315/92

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Indonesia	1.SITE OR AREA		Northern part of Riau Province (16,059 km ²)		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY		2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost		
Rokan River Basin Overall Irrigation Development Plan		(US\$1,000)		1) 62,200	25,400	36,800	
3.SECTOR		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		2)		(Description) The detailed Design (D/D) by OECF loan is under studying by DOI-II, DGNRD.PU.	
Agriculture/General		The Lower Rokan Kiri Irrigation Project is selected as a priority project of the Rokan River Basin Overall Irrigation Development Plan Study. The project of which net irrigable is 8,300ha in the total project area of 12,200ha consists of		3)			
4.REFERENCE NO.		(1) Construction of diversion weir					
5.TYPE OF STUDY		(2) Constructio of irrigation & drainage canals					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		(3) Land development for additional farm laud					
Directorate General of Water Resources Development, Ministry of Public Works		(4) Construction of Tertiary system					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		(5) Construction of inspection road & O&M facilities					
- To formulate a basic development plan, mainly for irrigation development, in the Rokan river basin taking the tota lavailability of water resources into account,							
- To select a priority project for irrigation							
8.DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period:		.1994-.2001			
Oct.1990		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes			
9.CONSULTANT(S)		Japan Irrigation and Reclamation Consultants Co, Chuo Kaihatsu Cor.		EIRR1) 12.00 FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)			
10.STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts:					
No.of Members 12		As the objective area is blessed with natural resources it is necessary to plan a well-harmonized development and this irrigation Scheme is one of key projects in the area. In order to promote this project the following are essential.					
Period Jan.1991-Aug.1992 (23 months)		(1) To proceed additional Transmigration in the area					
Total M/M		(2) To promote close coordination with other agencies					
Japan		[Development Impact]					
Field		(1) To stabilize livelihood of the transmigrants who have already settled and former occupant local people by introducing irrigation & drainage System					
58.06		(2) To contribute increase of rice productivity and to attain self-sufficiency of rice in the Province					
23.59		(3) To process protection of natural environment by promoting Well-harmonized development.					
34.47		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		Provision of transfer of technology to Indonesia counterpart personnel in the course of the study.					
Topographical map survey, river survey, geophysical survey, soil analysis, environmental Survey and interview survey							
12.EXPENDITURE				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
Total		335,961 (¥'000)		The project has close connection with the Batang Kumu Irrigation Project which located in the upstream of the basin. F/S of this project was carried out by JICA in 1989 and D/D is under promoting by DGNRD by introducing OECF loan.			
Contracted		212,400		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
				①			

和名 ローカン川流域灌漑開発計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASO KOR/S 301/77

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Korea	1.SITE OR AREA	Seoul			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	Rapid Transit Line No.2, Construction Project in Seoul	2.PROJECT COST					
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Railway	(US\$1,000)	1) 385,000	269,000	116,000	(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) After the completion of the JICA study, the Korean authorities decided to reroute the proposed Subway No.2 in accordance with the urban development plan for Seoul. Specifically, the subway was to be constructed in line with the policy objective of alleviating the population concentration in the Gangnae Area by encouraging the population growth of the Gangnam Area. Accordingly, the subway No.2 was divided into four sections, and the construction was completed in four stages, as shown below. 1) New Station-Sport Stadium (14.3km) Opened in Oct. 1980 2) Sp. Stadium-Univ. of Education (5.5km) Opened in Dec. 1982 3) Univ. of Ed.-Seoul Univ. (6.7km) Opened in Dec. 1983 4) Seoul Univ.-New Station (22.3km) Opened in May 1984 Total cost of construction : W887.1 billion Local currency component : W805.7 billion Foreign currency component: W 71.4 billion of which, Yen Loan W 15.8 billion Others W 55.6 billion The route proposed by the JICA study was different from the one actually constructed, but coincided over some parts of the Sections 1) and 4) shown above. On these parts, the findings of the JICA study were utilized for detailed designing with some technical modifications.	
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1=Won480)	2)				
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S		3)				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Agency Seoul Subway Authority	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Technical and economic evaluation of constructing a new 24-km line of the Subway No.2 and related facilities	- New subway line (double track, 1,435 mm gauge, 24 km, 20 stops) - Marshalling yard (capacity of 410 cars) - Operation (fleet of 240 cars), daily service frequency of 430 cars) - Electric equipment (direct current 1,500V, transformers at 6 locations, overhead transmission) - Signals and tele-communication (automatic signals, telephones, wireless)					
8.DATE OF S/W	Oct.1976	Imp. Period: Dec.1978-Dec.1983					
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Transportation Consultants, Inc. Pacific Consultants International The Japan Electrical Consulting Co., Ltd. Japan Transportation Machinery Consultants Co.	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 17.60 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)		
10.STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 21 Period Apr.1977-Dec.1977 (8 months) Total M/M Japan Field	Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: - Demand projections are based on those done by KIST - The transit line will start partial operation before the completion of the entire line - Fares will be increased from the present level Development impacts: - The new line will stimulate the growth of the southern area of Seoul - Alleviation of traffic congestion in the central and southern areas of Seoul - Saving of travel time and reduction of transport costs					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 103,375 (¥'000) Contracted	Participation of counterparts in JICA training program					
2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS							
3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION							
①③							

和名 地下鉄2号線建設計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASO KOR/A 301/78

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																																																											
1.COUNTRY	Korea	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS																																																											
2.NAME OF STUDY	Southwest Coast Agricultural Land Reclamation Project	Kimpo, Sihwa, Hongbo, Puchang, Haenam																																																															
3.SECTOR	Agriculture/General	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																																																											
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)		1) 898,347																																																													
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S			2) 720,661																																																													
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	ADC			3)																																																													
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				1.PRESENT STATUS																																																											
		Kinpo	SihwaA	SihwaB	Puchang			Hongbo	Haenam																																																								
		<table border="0" style="width: 100%; font-size: small;"> <tr> <td>1. Reclamation(ha)</td> <td>4,910</td> <td>21,100</td> <td>-</td> <td>7,910</td> <td>1,907</td> <td>5,935</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Tide Crest</td> <td>8 places 12km</td> <td>7 places 21.3km</td> <td>4 places 2.6km</td> <td>4 places 9.8km</td> <td>4 places 2.6km</td> <td>7 places 12.4km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Pumping Stations</td> <td>1</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Drainage</td> <td>-</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Irrig. canals</td> <td>9 canals</td> <td>15 canals</td> <td>15 canals</td> <td></td> <td>62 canals</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Cost (billion won)</td> <td>23.4</td> <td>217.1</td> <td>131.7</td> <td>94.3</td> <td>35</td> <td>64.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Implementation</td> <td>3 yrs</td> <td>5 yrs</td> <td>5 yrs</td> <td>4 yrs</td> <td>4 yrs</td> <td>4 yrs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. IRR(%)</td> <td>12.75</td> <td>8.75</td> <td>9.26</td> <td>12.1</td> <td>12.0</td> <td>11.2</td> </tr> </table>						1. Reclamation(ha)	4,910	21,100	-	7,910	1,907	5,935	2. Tide Crest	8 places 12km	7 places 21.3km	4 places 2.6km	4 places 9.8km	4 places 2.6km	7 places 12.4km	3. Pumping Stations	1	10	10	9	9	12	4. Drainage	-	4	3	-	-	-	5. Irrig. canals	9 canals	15 canals	15 canals		62 canals		6. Cost (billion won)	23.4	217.1	131.7	94.3	35	64.4	7. Implementation	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	4 yrs	4 yrs	4 yrs	8. IRR(%)	12.75	8.75	9.26	12.1	12.0	11.2	(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The present statuses of the five reclamation sites examined by the JICA study are as follows. 1. Kimpo : Completed in June 1989 by private investment 2. Sihwa : To be completed in Dec. 1994 mostly by public investment 3. Haenam : To be completed in Dec. 1994 mostly by public investment 4. Hongbo : To be completed in Dec. 2001 mostly by public investment 5. Puchang: Compared with the other sites, the urgency is low. The project is temporarily on hold, but if it should be implemented, funding would come mainly from the public sector. At the time of the JICA study, the primary objective of the proposed reclamation schemes was in the increased production of paddy. Due to the subsequent socio-economic changes, the objective was diversified to include animal husbandry, cash crops, and industrial development.	
1. Reclamation(ha)	4,910	21,100	-	7,910	1,907	5,935																																																											
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8.DATE OF S/W	Mar.1976	Imp. Period:																																																															
9.CONSULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)																																																											
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 6 Period Mar.1978-	Conditions and Development Impacts: This study is to investigate the results of related main projects (by Korean agency) among reclamation development projects in southwest seashore which are to be implemented, to conduct field investigation, and to exchange the view with the persons in charge in related agencies. As a result of the study, those projects in the specific five districts are effective and appropriate as a means to facilitate the gigantic master plan in southwest seashore belt.																																																															
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY						2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																																																											
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 11,556 (¥'000) Contracted	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																																																											
						①③																																																											

和名 西南海岸干拓農地開發計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASO KOR/S 101/79

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS																																																														
1.COUNTRY	Korea	1.SITE OR AREA	10 damsites: Bamseonqqol, Inje, Honqcheon, Ganhyeon, Gujeol, Dalucheon, Bonghwa, Imha, Hamyang, Juan			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued																																																												
2.NAME OF STUDY	Long-Term Multipurpose Dam Schemes	2.PROJECT COST				Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost (US\$1,000) 1) 2)			(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The current statuses of the ten dam sites examined in the 2nd stage of the JICA study are as follows. 1) Six sites considered feasible a) Bamseonqqol: Implementation is difficult because of possible flooding and other neqative consequences in North Korea. b) Dalucheon: Time of implementation is not specified. c) Honqcheon: A construction plan with expected completion in the year 2000 was prepared. d) Ganhyeon: Time of implementation is not specified. e) Juam: Completed in Dec.1991 with OECF funding of 11,100 million yen (L/A in Aug. 1984). f) Imha: Completed in Dec.1991 with OECF funding of 6,975 million yen (L/A in Aug. 1987). 2) Four sites which were considered not feasible at the time of the study, but mihqt be justified at some future date. a) Gujeol: Completed in 1991 by the Korean Electric Power Corporation (the power plant located in Kanrin) b) Inje: Time of implementation is not specified. c) Bonghwa: Time of implementation is not specified. d) Hamyang: F/S and D/D were completed, but the construction schedule is yet undecided.																																																										
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	In the 1st stage study, 24 damsites were investigated, out of which 10 sites were selected as high in priority. In the 2nd stage study, 6 dam schemes (Bamseonqqol, Monqcheon, Dalucheon, Ganhyeon, Imha and Juam) were concluded as feasible. Resume of conceived dam project																																																																
4.REFERENCE NO.																																																																			
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Dam</th> <th>River</th> <th>Reservoir operation</th> <th>Storage capacity (10*6m3)</th> <th>Water supply (m3/a)</th> <th>Installed capacity (MW)</th> <th>Cost (US\$*10*6)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bamseonqqol</td> <td>North Han</td> <td>Const.flowfor pauer</td> <td>368</td> <td>10</td> <td>50</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honqcheon</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>954</td> <td>93.0</td> <td>-</td> <td>136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dalucheon</td> <td>South Han</td> <td>Demand-oriented flow</td> <td>540</td> <td>81.3</td> <td>-</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gonhyeon</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>540</td> <td>79.7</td> <td>-</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Imha</td> <td>Nakdong</td> <td>Const flow for pauer</td> <td>920</td> <td>15.6</td> <td>48</td> <td>155</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juam</td> <td>Seounjin</td> <td>"</td> <td>780</td> <td>17.7</td> <td>8</td> <td>169</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Dam	River	Reservoir operation		Storage capacity (10*6m3)	Water supply (m3/a)	Installed capacity (MW)	Cost (US\$*10*6)	Bamseonqqol	North Han	Const.flowfor pauer	368	10	50	125	Honqcheon	"	"	954	93.0	-	136	Dalucheon	South Han	Demand-oriented flow	540	81.3	-	150	Gonhyeon	"	"	540	79.7	-	95	Imha	Nakdong	Const flow for pauer	920	15.6	48	155	Juam	Seounjin	"	780	17.7	8	169												
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6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Water Resources Bureau, Ministry of Construction	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	The dam schemes have positive impacts on water supply, irrigation, flood control and power generation. [Conditions] 1. Forecast of growth in Agricultural structure improvement (10*3ha) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Han river</th> <th colspan="2">Nakdong river</th> <th colspan="2">Seaum Tin River</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1976</th> <th>2001</th> <th>1976</th> <th>2001</th> <th>1976</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross cultivated land area</td> <td>344</td> <td>342</td> <td>479</td> <td>473</td> <td>98</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross Daddy field area</td> <td>159</td> <td>162</td> <td>285</td> <td>287</td> <td>64</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross upland area</td> <td>185</td> <td>180</td> <td>175</td> <td>186</td> <td>33</td> <td>35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 2. Demand forecast of city and industrial water Annual demand for (Year) 1976 2001 1976 2001 1976 2001 annual city/industrial water 77 2,238 333 1,429 18 86 3. Forecast of growth in death of water of peak Year 1986 71 143 13 2001 132 179 22 4. Economy of conceived dam project <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Dam</th> <th>River</th> <th>B/C</th> <th>EIRR (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bamseonqqol</td> <td>North Han</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honqcheon</td> <td>"</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>14.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dalucheon</td> <td>South Han</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>15.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ganhyeon</td> <td>"</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>20.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Imha</td> <td>Nakdong</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>8.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juam</td> <td>Seounjin</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>10.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (FY 1993 Domestic Survey)			Year	Han river		Nakdong river		Seaum Tin River		1976	2001	1976	2001	1976	2001	Gross cultivated land area	344	342	479	473	98	100	Gross Daddy field area	159	162	285	287	64	65	Gross upland area	185	180	175	186	33	35	Dam	River	B/C	EIRR (%)	Bamseonqqol	North Han	1.1	8.5	Honqcheon	"	2.8	14.8	Dalucheon	South Han	3.0	15.3	Ganhyeon	"	5.2	20.3	Imha	Nakdong	1.1	8.8	Juam	Seounjin	1.0	10.8
Year	Han river						Nakdong river		Seaum Tin River																																																										
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7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Water resource development	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	Transfer of knowledge to Korean engineers.			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																																																													
8.DATE OF S/W	Jun.1977	11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①③																																																												
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.	12.EXPENDITURE	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total</th> <th>(¥'000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td>227,221</td> <td>451,087</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Total	(¥'000)	Contracted	227,221	451,087																																																								
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和名 長期多目的ダム開発計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASO KOR/S 201B/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT					
1.COUNTRY	Korea	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled				
2.NAME OF STUDY	Seoul Municipal Solid Waste Management System	2.PROJECT COST									
3.SECTOR	Public Utilities/Urban Sanitation	(US\$1,000)	M/P 1) 2)	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) After the completion of the study, subsequent steps were suspended because of the budgetary reallocation necessitated by the Olympic Games. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) In October 1991, the municipal government of Seoul announced its long-term development plan of solid waste management, which envisages to establish 11 incinerators with a total capacity of 16,500 tons/day by the end of 1999. The total cost was estimated to amount to 2 trillion won. One incinerator (150 ton/day) was already constructed in Mokudon, and the construction of two others is expected to start during 1992. The finding of the JICA study would be partly consulted for the implementation. The JICA study proposed the land reclamation in Jinsen to establish a final disposal site. The current policy is to utilize the existing disposal site in Nanjido until Nov.1992, and then to transfer to the Jinsen site (Jinsen City is already using about 4 million square meters out of the total available area of 20 million).					
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1=890 won)	F/S 1)	13,258	13,258						
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S		2)								
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)		3)								
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Solid Waste Management Plan	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)									
8.DATE OF S/W	Nov.1983	(1) Collection and Transportation: <M/P> Three component separation of combustibles, non-combustibles, briquet ash is required for incineration, material recovery and preparing covering material for landfill. Vehicle collection system should introduced to whole Seoul by 1995. Transfer stations are recommended for the effective transportation of waste to the disposal site. <F/S> Improved collection and transportation system will be established in whole Gangdong Gu in 1988. Transfer station with its capacity of 1,150 t/d, compactor trucks collect combustible waste and dump trucks, collect briquet ash and non combustible waste, container trucks and two tons and four tons of trucks should be introduced. (2) Intermediate Processing: <M/P> Construction of 13 units of incineration plants and Material recovery plants are proposed. The amount of incinerated waste would amount to 2,574 thousand tons in 2005, which is 48% of estimated combustible waste. Daily processing rate will be 300 tons in 2005, which means 99 thousand tons are treated annually by the plants. <F/S> Construction of 600 t/d incineration plant was proposed for Gangdong Gu. The plant is expected to be in operation in Autumn 1988. In 1988, 100 days of operations is planned and 330 days after 1989. (3) Final Disposal: <M/P> Final disposal is proposed as Nanjido mounding for initial stage, Incheon coastal landfilling for advanced stage and use of subsidiary landfills. <F/S> Construction and Operation of new landfill sites in Nanjido, Incheon.									
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.							Imp. Period: May.1987-Aug.1988			
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 13 Period Jun.1984-Sep.1985(16 months)							4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS			
Total M/M		Japan		Field				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
109.00		45.50		63.50							
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		Conditions and Development Impacts:				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
12.EXPENDITURE		[Conditions] <M/P> 1) Collection method : Container boxes for briquet ashes and station or curbside for the others 2) Collection Vehicles : Compactor trucks for combustibles and dump trucks for the others 3) Transportation : 10t container truck 4) Incineration : Stoker type incinerator with power recovery (capacity 600 t/d) 5) Material recovery : Simple sortine at transfer station 6) Final disposal : All the residues of incineration and material recovery is landfilled with briquet ash as cover material <F/S> 1) Inflation : Not considered 2) Exchange rate : US\$1=890 won 3) Appraisal period : until 2008 (20 years) 4) Appraisal method : Least Cost Method [Development Impacts] <M/P> The projects ensure more effective and sanitary management than present condition with respect to: 1) Volume reduction of waste disposal 2) Collection efficiency 3) Working condition for waste management operation 4) Recovery of usable material 5) Environmental conservation <F/S> 1) With the operation of the intermediate processing plants,									
Total		254,159 (₩000)		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		①③					
Contracted		309,821		OJT: Seminar by specialized field							

和名 ソウル特別市都市固形廃棄物整備計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASO KOR/S 102/91

Compiled Mar.1993
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS										
1.COUNTRY	Korea	1.SITE OR AREA	Seoul Metropolitan Area of four rivers (the Anyang Chong, the Yangjae Chong, the Ui Chong and the Chungroung Chong Rivers)			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued								
2.NAME OF STUDY	Environmental Management Project on Small-and-medium-sized Rivers of the Han River System	2.PROJECT COST				(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) (FY 1992 Overseas Survey) Waiting for the answer. (FY 1993 Domestic Survey) No Progress.					
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control		1)	10,800,000	10,800,000	10,800,000									
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENT(S) OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	2)	40,760,000	40,760,000	40,760,000									
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	1. Water Quality Improvement Facilities The Anyang Chong River: four facilities dredging piled mud on lower streams The Yangjae Chong River: one facility The Ui Chong River: arrangement of lower streams The Chungroung Chong River: one facility 2. Flow Regime Improvement Facilities The Ui Chong River: one movable barrage three environmental streams 3. River Space Improvement Facility The Anyang Chong River: three points 28.2km The Yangjae Chong River: two points 13.2km The Ui Chong River: one point 14.0km The Chungroung Chong River: one point 7.8km													
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	River Maintenance Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS													
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To formulate basic ideas and project plans for river environment improvement on the four small-to-medium-sized rivers, consisting of water purification plans realizable as river projects, flow improvement plans for recovery and	Target Year: 2010(The First Phase Target Year: 2002) Water Quality Improvement (Biochemical Oxygen Demand(BOD) in mg/l) The Anyang Chong River: Station (St.)2 44.7-->10.0 St.4 39.8-->10.0 St.5 41.2-->10.0 St.6 23.7-->10.0 The Yangjae Chong River: St.2 13.4-->10.0 15.3-->6.0 The Chungroung Chong River: St.3 34.0-->6.0 44.5-->6.0 [Other general benefits] 1.Subsistence aspect(disaster and pollution reduction) 2.Life aspect (spectacle improvement, air purification, amenity improvement and recreation opportunity increase) 3.Social and cultural aspect(community activation and preservation of historic relics and cultural properties) 4.Natural preservation aspect(protection of animals and plants and flow preservation) 5.Educational aspect(opportunity increase of environment and nature education) 6.Economic aspect (cost reduction of park maintenance, land pricerise, medical cost reduction, production and employment increase in related industries)													
8.DATE OF S/W	Oct.1989	10.STUDY TEAM						2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS							
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.														
No.of Members 12 Period Oct.1989-Jan.1992(39 months)		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Total M/M</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Japan</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Field</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">80.50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">43.20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">37.30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Total M/M	Japan	Field	80.50	43.20	37.30	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
Total M/M	Japan	Field													
80.50	43.20	37.30													
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER													
12.EXPENDITURE		Planning and designing method on direct purification facility of river water and water-contact facilities.													
	Total 399,015 (¥000)														
	Contracted 220,009														

和名 漢江水系中小河川環境整備計画

(M/P,Basic Study,Other)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASO LAO/A 301/89

Compiled Mar.1992
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Laos	1.SITE OR AREA		Saythany and Saysetha Districts of Vientiane Municipality		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY		2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost		
Agricultural and Rural Development Project in the Surburbs of Vientiane		(US\$1,000)	1) 29,077	2,998	26,529	(Description) -Aug. 2, 1990 E/N for Phase I (1,074 million yen) signed -Jul. 3, 1991 E/N for Phase II (688 million yen) signed -Jul. 1, 1992 E/N for Phase III (450 million yen) signed (FY1992 Overseas Survey) Waiting for the answer. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The project will complete in March 1994.	
3.SECTOR		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
Agriculture/General		1. Irrigation and drainage					
4.REFERENCE NO.		a. Main pump station: Discharge 4.86 cu.m./sec.					
5.TYPE OF STUDY		b. Regulation pond: Storage capacity 110,000 cu.m.					
F/S		c. Handreach: 11.4km					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		d. Main irrigation canal: 19.3km					
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry		e. Secondary irrigation canals: 20.8km					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		f. Drainage canals: 39.4km					
Formation of a plan for the irrigation and drainage and infrastructure development project		g. On-farm works: 880ha					
		2. Rural infrastructures					
8.DATE OF S/W		a. Road: 6.7km					
Mar.1988		b. Deep well and water supply facilities					
9.CONULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Imp. Period:			
Nippon Koel Co., Ltd. Construction Project Consultants		Feasibility: Yes		EIRR1) 11.06	FIRR1)		
10.STUDY TEAM				EIRR2)	FIRR2)		
No.of Members				EIRR3)	FIRR3)		
Period Aug.1988-Jun.1989(11 months)				Conditions and Development Impacts: (i) To increase rice production to ease the chronic shortage of rice in Vientiane Municipality and its neighbouring area, (ii) To produce upland crops to meet the increasing demand resulting from promotion of agro-industrial development and export-crop cultivation. (iii) To provide rural infrastructures for betterment of social and agricultural activities of villagers, (iv) To improve living standards of farmers through increase in their farm production and incomes, and provision of rural infrastructures, and (v) To earn or save foreign currency for the Government of Lao PDR by reduction of rice imports and production of export crops. water; stimulate the rural economy.			
Total M/M	Japan	Field					
33.41	9.37	24.04					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
		Technology transfer of the methodology of F/S to the counterpart personnel					
12.EXPENDITURE				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
Total		101,591 (¥'000)		①②			
Contracted		96,727					

和名 首都郊外農村開発計画調査

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASO LAO/A 101/92

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS									
1.COUNTRY	Laos	1.SITE OR AREA	Western part of lower XeChamphone plain, northern part of phaumachedy plain and B.lak 35		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued								
2.NAME OF STUDY	The Integrated Agricultural Rural Development Project in Savannakhet Province	2.PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost 1) 15,038 2)	Local Cost 2,621	Foreign Cost 12,417								
3.SECTOR	Agriculture/General	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)			(Description) B/D was carried out from May to September, 1993. The project cost was estimated as 2.3 billion yen. The first phase of the Project was decided for 498 million yen in Cabinet Meeting on November 11, 1993. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd is providing consultancy service. Bid evaluation, contract negotiation and signing with the successful contractor will take place in March 1994.									
4.REFERENCE NO.		1. Nhyod N. Bak Irrigation Project Irrigable area : 95ha Dam : Homeneous earth dam 1-965m h=21m Main canal : 10.7km, secondary canal : 15.0 km 2. Namphou Irrigation Project Irrigable area : 705 ha Main dam : Homogeneous earth dam, 1-730m, h=10.5m 2 other dams and 3 gate weirs 3. Road improvement 29.6km, 9 bridges 4. Agriculture supporting center 5. Water supply : 10 wells												
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The Government of Lao eagerly requested, the implementation of the Project by Japanese Grant Aid Program.									
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	The most important problem is marketing. Lack of marketing system and bad road conditions impede marketing development. Rice of good and peanuts of 1200b will be increased by the implementation of the Project, but it is necessary to establish marketing system. The Center will play an effective role for extension of modern agricultural technology and establishment of a marketing system. The Center will much contribute to strong theming farmers association and extension and diversification of agricultural activities by accumulation of farmers' funds. The disposable income of the farmers will increase to 20-1000 times. The rural development will improve the communication ties among farmers, farming, women's status, information treatment.												
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	1. To formulate master plan for plain area in savannalhet Province and lower Xe banglai plain in Khammouane Province 2. To conduct feasibility study for the top priority project	10.STUDY TEAM			3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②									
8.DATE OF S/W	Aug.1990	No.of Members 9 Period Nov.1990-May.1992(19 months)												
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd. Construction Project Consultants	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Field</td> <td style="width: 55%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">56.88</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16.59</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40.29</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Total M/M	Japan	Field		56.88	16.59	40.29			
Total M/M	Japan	Field												
56.88	16.59	40.29												
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Associated: Mapping Subcontracted: Analysis of soils, Boring investigation, soil mechanic test, Route surveying, surveying for	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER												
12.EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">253,153 (¥000)</td> <td style="width: 70%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">196,523</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Total	253,153 (¥000)		Contracted	196,523		Technology on formulation of agricultural development projects and irrigated agriculture was transferred through the study. Lao staff eagerly request training in Japanese agricultural cooperation.						
Total	253,153 (¥000)													
Contracted	196,523													

和名 サバナケート県農業開発計画実施調査

(M/P, Basic Study, Other)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASO LAO/S 202B/92

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT			
1.COUNTRY	Laos	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled		
2.NAME OF STUDY		Project Area: Vientiane Municipality Urban Area in 2000 (approximately 30km ²) / Population : Vientiane municipality 424.7 thousands, Urban Area 142.7 thousands							
Solid Waste Management System Improvement Project in Vientiane		2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		MP 1) Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) Lao Government is positively examining on request of the project. The matter, however, is under arrangement in Lao Government, the request is not yet proposed to Japanese Government.			
3.SECTOR		Public Utilities/Urban Sanitation		2) 2,450,900	293,300				
4.REFERENCE NO.				3) 2,157,600					
5.TYPE OF STUDY		M/P+F/S		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		Department of Communication, Transport and Construction, The Vientiane Municipality		*project costs are shown in "1,000kip" instead of US\$ 1,000. 1. Collection (1995) 50% (2000) 100% 1) Collection Ratio 2) Collection System Curb and Bell System (Residence, shop) Container System (Large Amount Producer) 2. Road Sweeping, Drain Crossing, Grass Cutting 1) The Length of Road Sweeping by DCTC 15km 15km 2) The Area of Cleansing Activity 50% 100% through Public Cooperation 3) Sprinkling Road 65% 100% 3. Final Disposal 1) Disposal Site KM18-DS KM18-D3 2) Sanitary Landfill 100% 100% 3) Landfill Structure Level 2 Level3 4. Operation and Maintenance 1) Vehicle Dept DCTC DCTC 2) Maintenance Facility KM 7 Maintenance Facility 5. Organization urban Service 6. Source of Revenue (million kips) 532 1,375					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		1) To improve sanitary condition 2) To improve solid waste management system		Imp. Period: .1995-.1997					
8.DATE OF S/W		Oct.1990		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS					
9.CONSULTANT(S)		Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.		Feasibility: EIRR1) FIRR1) 9.20 Yes/No EIRR2) FIRR2) 4.50 EIRR3) FIRR3)					
10.STUDY TEAM		No.of Members 6 Period Sep.1991-Aug.1992 (16 months)		Conditions and Development Impacts: <Conditions of FIRR> (1995-2010) 1) Initial Investment by Grant, Without Inflation 2) Initial Investment by Grant, With 3% Inflation and 50% of Renewal Investment covered by Municipal Budget <Effect> 1) Improvement of sanitary condition 2) Improvement of solid waste management system				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
Total M/M Japan Field 31.00 12.40 18.60								Delay of arrangement in lao Government	
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		1.Land Surveying, Geological Survey and Water Quality, 2.Waste Amount and Composition Survey, 3.Community Consciousness Survey		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
12.EXPENDITURE		Total 122,100 (¥000) Contracted 104,950		1.Contract system for waste collection and management system of contractors 2.Accounting system 3.Management system for amount of waste collected and disposed 4. Maintenance and management system of collection vehicle and equipment 5. Management system of final disposal site		①			

和名 首都廃棄物処理計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE MYS/S 201B/78

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																						
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA		Northwest shore area of Malay Peninsula and Province Wellesley including industrial area facing to Penang island <M/P> Butterworth & Bukit Mertajam Metropolitan Area<F/S>		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled																					
2.NAME OF STUDY	Sewerage and Drainage System Project:Butterworth/Bukit Mertajam Metropolitan Area	2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">M/P 1)</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">495,012</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">404,784</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">F/S 1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,200</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">11,800</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					M/P 1)	495,012	Local Cost	404,784	Foreign Cost	2)					F/S 1)	14,200		11,800		2)					3)
M/P 1)	495,012	Local Cost	404,784	Foreign Cost																								
2)																												
F/S 1)	14,200		11,800																									
2)																												
3)																												
3.SECTOR	Public Utilities/Sewerage	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) 1. A feasibility study was subsequently undertaken on the priority area (Butterworth and bukit Mertajam) by the JICA team. 2. The Federal Government has launched a national study on sewerage system. Other less costly alternatives may be proposed by the on-going study. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. Detailed design of the priority areas of Phase 1 (i.e., builtup areas of 3,480 ha in Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam) was completed in May 1981 by Nihon Suido Consultants Co. Ltd. and a local engineering firm (Ooi Jeik Boon). 2. Phase 1 construction works were implemented by the local government (Seberang Perai Municipal Council) during the 3rd and 4th Malaysia Plan periods (1976 - 1985) with the fund of the Federal government. The Council now has a good sewerage system consisting of 50 km of sewers, 3 treatment plants and 8 pumping stations, which were completed in 1985. 3. The local government had to suspend the remaining Phases 2 through 5 because of the huge financial costs involved. The remaining phases are set aside under "keep in view" status. 4. The local government is unable to repay the Federal government loans for the completed Phase 1, because its operation runs into deficit every year. The Seberang Perai Municipal Council has asked the Federal Government for conversion of the loans to grants. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) No additional information.																						
4.REFERENCE NO.		<M/P>To improve sewerage and drainage control facilities in the area facing Penang island -Sewerage facilities: Separate type (including industrial wastewater), main sewers, branch sewers, pumping stations, treatment plans (lagoon) -Drainage facilities: for storm water control by open channels and control pond, design channels with the 2- or 5-year storm return period in Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam urban area, 2 control ponds in Butterworth area, and design control ponds in undeveloped area with the 10-year storm return period. <F/S>Establishments of sewerage system plan and drainage control plan are based on the M/P the target year of 2000. Contents Size -Study Area 1,100ha (sewerage) 3,500ha (drainage) -Sewer pipes d225mm-d900mm, L=55,100m -Pumping station 8 stations (q=1-23cu.m/min) -Treatment plant (stabilization pond) 3 plants (Q=10,000-14,000cu.m/d) -Drainage facilities																										
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S																											
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Health Engineering Dept., Seberang Perai Muncipal Council																											
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	F/S on sewerage and drainage system for proposed area to prepare preliminary engineering design																											
8.DATE OF S/W	Jun.1976																											
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.																											
								Imp. Period: .1980-.1985																				
								4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">EIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 25%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">FIRR1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">EIRR2)</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">FIRR2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">EIRR3)</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">FIRR3)</td> </tr> </table>	EIRR1)	FIRR1)	EIRR2)	FIRR2)	EIRR3)	FIRR3)												
EIRR1)	FIRR1)																											
EIRR2)	FIRR2)																											
EIRR3)	FIRR3)																											
10.STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts:																										
No.of Members 19 Period Oct.1976-Feb.1979(28 months) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">111.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">56.90</td> <td style="text-align: center;">54.10</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field	111.00	56.90	54.10	<M/P> Although it is difficult to scale the economic merits of the project, decrease in epidemic diseases of digestive organs will result in the increase in workload, and decrease in medical expenses. Also water pollution control and flood control are expected. Combined systems is adopted in some areas using existing drains while most of areas are by separate system. The most simplified system, minimum number of pumping station and lagoon system as a treatment plant, is considered for economical and simple operation/maintenance. For drainage system, existing drains are used, and storage/control ponds and reclamations are recommended for flood control. <F/S> The reductions of flood damages during the storm season and control of water pollution by wastewaters from the proposed area, especially from industrial district, can be expected. Decrease of expenses for present night soil treatment systems will also be the essential merits.																				
Total M/M	Japan	Field																										
111.00	56.90	54.10																										
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER																										
12.EXPENDITURE		1)Carried out a training program in Japan for 3 engineering staffs for 3 months, preparing project reports in cooperation with our engineers. (Including site inspections) 2)Project reports preparation: part of F/S reports and other technical reports																										
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">334,901 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">315,997</td> </tr> </table>		Total	334,901 (¥'000)	Contracted	315,997	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																						
Total	334,901 (¥'000)																											
Contracted	315,997																											
		(FY1992 Overseas Survey) Part of the reason for the rise in cost was the increase of land prices especially during the late 1970s and the early 1980s. From the demand side, local people are not prepared to pay for the cost of sewer connection (20% of annual cost to connect, or RM 1200 on average, which is lower than the actual cost of connection). The proposed centralized sewerage system was too expensive and too advanced for the local government to implement and operate.																										
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																										
		①②																										

和名 ペナン州下水道・排水計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE MYS/A 201B/79

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																																			
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled																																		
2.NAME OF STUDY	Trengganu Swamp Area Integrated Agricultural Development	Trengganu swamp Area on the eastern part of Peninsula Malaysia (about 600sq.km)<M/P>. A part of the Trengganu swamp area (about 3,000ha) on the eastern Peninsula Malaysia<F/S>																																							
3.SECTOR	Agriculture/General	2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">M/P 1)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">219,500</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%;">87,800</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Foreign Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%;">131,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>F/S 1)</td> <td>20,200</td> <td></td> <td>7,900</td> <td></td> <td>12,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			M/P 1)	219,500	Local Cost	87,800	Foreign Cost	131,700		2)							F/S 1)	20,200		7,900		12,300		2)							3)						(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. In the current State Development Plan, the development of swamp areas is considered low priority. Because KETENGAH swamps are largely swamp forests, they would be more costly to develop than the plain swamps. There are many other areas which are not developed and can be developed at lower costs. 2. Owing to the change in policy under the 6th Malaysia Plan, the development options have been increasingly left to the private sector. At present, both the State Government and private investors are more interested in oil palm plantations, for which some 400,000 acres have been developed. 3. A few studies were conducted by the KETENGAH, but they were not implemented because of the shortage of funds from the government. 4. Of the districts covered by the JICA master plan, individual farmers have been undertaking small-scale developments with their own fund in more easily accessible districts. Most of the projects implemented were related to the plantation of fruit trees such as salak, rambutan, durian, etc., because KETENGAH now placed priority on diversification. A major problem for the farmers in the KETENGAH area (the average landholding ranging from 0.25 to 0.5 acres) is the marketing of fruits they produce.
	M/P 1)	219,500	Local Cost	87,800	Foreign Cost	131,700																																			
	2)																																								
	F/S 1)	20,200		7,900		12,300																																			
	2)																																								
	3)																																								
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)																																							
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	<M/P> Twenty-four district, which are expected to be highly efficient for the proposed integrated agricultural development, were selected out of 47 swampy districts in the area. The proposed development area: 32,210 ha (the total of 24 districts). The development includes irrigation, fisheries, sericulture, livestock industry and reclamation/immigration. <F/S> Land reclamation 2,100 ha Irrigation canal 16.48 km Drainage canal 29.14 km Road 31.6 km Facilities for settlement 705 houses																																							
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Land Development Authority Central Trengganu Development Authority (KETENGAH)	Imp. Period: 1980-Dec.1984																																							
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	-To formulate the integrated development plan. -Feasibility Study of the selected priority projects.	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">Feasibility:</td> <td style="width: 10%;">EIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">13.80</td> <td style="width: 10%;">FIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes/No</td> <td>EIRR2)</td> <td>17.10</td> <td>FIRR2)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>EIRR3)</td> <td></td> <td>FIRR3)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Feasibility:	EIRR1)	13.80	FIRR1)			Yes/No	EIRR2)	17.10	FIRR2)				EIRR3)		FIRR3)																			
	Feasibility:	EIRR1)	13.80	FIRR1)																																					
	Yes/No	EIRR2)	17.10	FIRR2)																																					
		EIRR3)		FIRR3)																																					
8.DATE OF S/W	Feb.1978	10.STUDY TEAM																																							
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.																																								
		Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P>The Trengganu state has a population of 500 thousand, a half of which is engaged in agriculture. Most of those agricultural population manage their small farms and 80 percent of them are poor. Reclamation of the swamp area is expected to expand agricultural lands and develop livestock industry, sericulture and fisheries, as well as to create employment opportunities. <F/S>Benefits from development: Raising income of small-scale farmers. Creation of employment opportunities. Alleviation of damages by flooding.																																							
		5.technical transfer																																							
		(1) Admittance of two trainees for in-service training in Japan. (2) Transfer of the techniques on soil surveys and chemical/physical analysis of the soil samples through the joint surveys.																																							
		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																																							
		1. Changes in priority in the State Development Plan 2. Changes in development policy under the 6th Malaysia Plan																																							
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																																							
		①②																																							
12.EXPENDITURE																																									
	Total	226,358 (¥'000)																																							
	Contracted	209,427																																							

和名 トレンガヌ沼沢地農業総合開発計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

ASE MYS/S 601/79

Compiled Mar. 1986
Revised Mar. 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS																			
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> 1. PRESENT STATUS <div style="text-align: right;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued </div> </div>																				
2. NAME OF STUDY	Bintulu Deepwater Port Project	2. PROJECT COST																					
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Port	(US\$1,000) Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost 1) 2)	(Description) Based upon the recommendation of this report, the project was implemented and completed in 1985 with the OECF financing. May 1980 OECF loan agreement signed (7,800 million yen) For dredging and construction of breakwaters (including LNG Pier) Dec. 1982 Construction completed The Deepwater Port of Bintulu was developed at the total cost of 34.5 billion yen and opened in 1985. Three Japanese experts cooperated on the port development during 1982-1985.																				
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)																					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	Other	The port of Bintulu in Sarawak was planned to become a loading port which handle LNG exported to Japan (total of 600 thousand tons since 1983) and fertilizer produced by the ASEAN-project. Because LNG is an important source of foreign exchange, the Malaysian government has completed D/D and invited tenders in order to complete the development of the port by the end of 1982. Because of the pressing schedule and technical difficulty of construction, the Malaysian government requested the assistance from Japan to expedite the project implementation. This study advised on site construction and engineering, and supervision and evaluation of tender documents.		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Bintulu Port Management Body, Ministry of Transport					4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS																	
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Implementation of this project is expected to accelerate the development of related industries of LNG, promote regional economic development, and to improve the standard of living in the region.		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②③																			
8. DATE OF S/W	.0					5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER																	
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">10. STUDY TEAM</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Members</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Period</td> <td colspan="2">Jan. 1980-Feb. 1980 (2 months)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.60</td> </tr> </table>		10. STUDY TEAM			No. of Members	4		Period	Jan. 1980-Feb. 1980 (2 months)			Total M/M	Japan		5.60	2.00		Field	3.60	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	
10. STUDY TEAM																							
No. of Members	4																						
Period	Jan. 1980-Feb. 1980 (2 months)																						
	Total M/M	Japan																					
	5.60	2.00																					
	Field	3.60																					
12. EXPENDITURE		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,481 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10,389</td> </tr> </table>		Total	14,481 (¥'000)	Contracted	10,389	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY															
Total	14,481 (¥'000)																						
Contracted	10,389																						
		12. EXPENDITURE		11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY																			
						12. EXPENDITURE		11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY															

和名 ビンツル港建設計画

{M/P, Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE MYS/S 202B/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
2.NAME OF STUDY	Kelantan Port Development Project	Kelantan, east coast of Peninsular Malaysia						
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Port	2.PROJECT COST		Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) The project was suspended after the completion of F/S due to the changes in port operation in Malaysia. Cargo was increasingly handled in Singapore, and the capacity expansion of Kelantan Port on the east coast became unnecessary for the time being. Although the provincial government hopes its early implementation, the Federal Government postponed the project indefinitely.		
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	M/P 1) 2)					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	(US\$1=M\$2.2)	F/S 1) 2) 3)	40,113	20,254			19,859
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department (EPU)	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)						
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Master plan, covering the period up to the year 2000, the First Phase Development Plan up to the year 1987, and the feasibility of the plan	<M/P>East coast area of Kelantan is economically the least developed and the only port is useless because of the deposition of silt and sand discharge. The basic objective of the project is the construction of a commercial and fishery port in the area. Recommended new facilities are: Commercial port area: Breakwater (970m, 840m), Breakwater (570m), Channel (-7.5m, -5.0m), Quay 2 Berths (-7.5m, 260m), Dolphin 1 Berth, Palm Oil Storage Tanks 4, Petroleum Product Storage Tanks 15. Fishery port area: Mooring facility (-3.0m, 290m, -2.0m, 175m), Wholesale facility 1, Cold Storage Freezing, Ice factory facility each 1 unit. <F/S>The project develops the port as a distribution center and a base for coastal and offshore fishing boats. -Breakwater, channel and basin: depth -5.0--7.5m -Quay: depth -7.5m x 260m -Berths for fishing boats: depth -2.0m--3.0m -Fishing facilities (Open storage, cold storage) -Access road						
8.DATE OF S/W	May.1979	Imp. Period: Mar.1983-Dec.1987						
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 9.40 EIRR2) EIRR3)			FIRR1) 4.60 FIRR2) FIRR3)
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 12 Period Sep.1979-Feb.1981 (17 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P>Target years of future cargo handling volume were the years 1987, 2000. The estimation of cargo volume by commodity is based on GDP of the Kelantan including other development plans. This project is expected to promote industrialization in Kelantan, and to improve the standard of living of local population, especially fishermen. <F/S>This project is expected to promote industrialization in Kelantan, and to improve the standard of living of Kelantan's people, especially fishermen by constructing a port as a physical distribution center for fishery and forestry products, and a coastal and pelagic fishery base.						
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		Total M/M Japan Field 85.63 57.17 28.46						
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 190,122 (¥'000) Contracted 180,720	5.technical transfer						2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
		Deputy director and 3 persons accepted for training				Changes in cargo flows.		
						3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
						①		

和名 ケランタン州港湾建設計画

[M/P+F/S]

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 302/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA		Northern Sarawak Miri/Bintulu-Limbang segment		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	Beluru/Long Lama/Limbank Trunk Road Construction Project in Sarawak	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost		
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Fish Processing			(US\$1,000)	1) 84,383	84,383	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. The Federal Government allocated RM 50 million under the 6th Malaysia Plan for the project, but the State Government readjusted its priority and allocated only RM 12 million. Detailed designs have been undertaken in stages by the State Public Works Dept. since 1980. The project design was changed regarding the trunk road from Beluru to Limbang. The development will be primarily focused on the stretch from Batang Tinjar to Long Lama. A pilot track is being designed in-house by the Dept. and is expected to be completed by the end of the 6th Malaysia Plan (1991-1995). 2. The present status of the road sections are as follows. Main road Beluru 19km (Status: sealed road) Beluru - Batang Tinjar 36.5 km (Status: gravel road) Batang Tinjar - Long Lama 25 km (Status: 5 km surveyed) Long Lama - Nqanqa Medamit (Status: sealed road, upgrading) Nqanqa Medamit - Limbang (Status: to be connected) 3. A new study on the development of a first class trunk road linking Sarawak and Sabah is being considered. The draft final report of another JICA study (Highway Network Development Plan) has been recently submitted, and its finalized version will be shortly considered by the Sarawak State Government for adoption. The report's new network development proposals may replace the earlier studies on road development in the State. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The D/D from Beluru to Long Lama was carried out. Construction is by JKR (Jabatan Kerjaraya) direct work force. The section from 2 km to 12 km has been completed.
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	The project is to connect with road between Miri district and Limbang district in where is mostly connected with the river networks.					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Sarawak Economic Planning Unit Sarawak Public Works Dept.	Road	Length	Carriage way			
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Road Plan	Route improvement	69.5km	7.32m			
8.DATE OF S/W	Feb.1978	New route construction	141.1km	7.32m			
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International	Feeder roads	49.8km(5 routes)	4.27m			
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 13 Period Mar.1978-Mar.1980(24 months)	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility:	EIRR1) 10.10	FIRR1)	
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Geology	Conditions and Development Impacts:		Yes	EIRR2)	FIRR2)	
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 186,171 (¥'000) Contracted 141,135	Benefits include :		EIRR3)	FIRR3)		
		(1) Project life : 20 years					
		(2) Construction in 3 stages					
		(3) At first, roads will remain unpaved. As the traffic volume increases, they will be paved.					
		(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)					
		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
		Transportation economics (mass transit).					
		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
		(FY1992 Overseas Survey)					
		The State Government lowered the priority of the project. The newly completed JICA study may form the basis for a new policy for road network development in Sarawak.					
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
		①②					

和名 サラワク 幹線道路建設計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 303/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
2.NAME OF STUDY	Flood Forecasting and Warning System in Sabah and Sarawak	Kinabatangan River in Sabah State and Sadong River in Sarawak State						
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	1)	2,516	611	1,905		
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	(US\$1=220Yen)	2)					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID)	3)	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Establishment of flood forecasting and warning systems over the basins of Kinabatangan and Sadong river basins of Sabah and Sarawak Provinces		K River	S River	Total	(Description) 1980-81 D/D undertaken by DID. 1985 Construction work completed by local fund (M\$700,000)		
8.DATE OF S/W	Nov.1978							
9.CONSULTANT(S)	CTI Engineering Co., Ltd.	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility:	EIRR1)		FIRR1)	
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 9 Period Oct.1979-Jul.1980(9 months)	Yes		EIRR2)	FIRR2)			
	Total M/M	Japan	Field	EIRR3)	FIRR3)			
	19.16	10.56	8.60	Conditions and Development Impacts:			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS Drive forward setup of the other party country: The project cost is comparatively higher than the budget worked out by the department in charge, so that drive forward setup were slackened off.	
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Radio Wave Propagation Test	The purpose of the project is to establish systems and organizations to give flood forecasting and warning by analyzing hydrologic data obtained at the basins of Kinabatangan and Sadong Rivers. Desired results of the development are to foster harmonious growth of social and economic environment by mitigating direct and indirect flood damage and by resulting stability of livelihood of the people.						
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 57,134 (¥'000) Contracted 42,009	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER					3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①	
		1. OJT: Out of the survey items, both counterparts and Japanese engineers were worked together in radio wave propagation test, etc. 2. Transfer of Equipment and Instruction: After through OJT						

和名 サバ・サラワク洪水予警報計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE MYS/S 203B/81

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA		Alor Setar and Kuala Kedah areas of State, bounded on Thailand in Northwest coast of the Malaysia Peninsula<M/P> Priority area of Alor Setar (187 ha)<F/S>		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	Sewerage and Drainage System Project in Alor Setar and its Urban Environs	2.PROJECT COST	M/P 1) 47,673 Local (US\$1,000) 2) Cost (US\$1=205MS) F/S 1) 8,700 2) 7,100 3)				
3.SECTOR	Public Utilities/Sewerage	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. Drainage Component (Drainage and Irrigation Dept.) Detailed design study was conducted with Federal Government fund for the priority areas (357 ha) of Phase 1 proposed by the JICA Study. RM 30.2 million was allocated in 1989 for the drainage component covering 187 ha (the Sungai Raja catchment area). The construction fell behind the schedule, and the Government cancelled the contract. The contractor was reported to be appealing against the cancellation (New Straits Times, March 12,1993). 2. Sewerage Component (Municipal Council of Kota Setar; MPKS) A detailed design study was funded (RM 1 million) by the Federal government and carried out by a local engineering firm (SMRB) during Sept.1990 and Feb.1993. The JICA recommendations were modified. The study area was enlarged to include new growth areas (e.g. the Jalan Syed Putra area). Owing to the increased land acquisition costs in the past few years, the stabilization pond method proposed by the JICA Study was judged not cost-effective, and the aerated lagoon system was proposed for adoption. The Federal Government is now keen to attract private investments in infrastructural development. Although RM 40 million was allocated for the Alor Setar sewerage project under the 6th Malaysia Plan, the allocation was subsequently frozen pending the government's final decision on the proposals submitted by a private investor.	
4.REFERENCE NO.		<M/P>There is no sewerage facilities in the project areas(Project area : 3,300ha , Population: 140,000). Main problem in this area is the treatment of night soil. There are some drainage facilities, but flow capability is low, and thus inundation disaster frequently occurs. Contents of the projects are as follows: Sewerage system: Sewers : d225-1,050mm for 21,970m length Pumping Station: 2 stations Plant : 11,850cu.m/day (Strains, 88ha site) Others : Trucks, cleaning machines, experiment equipment Drainage system: main drainage channel, embankment, gate <F/S> Project area : 187ha Sewers : d225-1,050mm for Length= 22,000m P/S : 2 stations(Q = 13-17cu.m/min) Plant : 1 Stabilization pond Drainage facilities: construction and improvement of existing main channels					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S						
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Alor Setar Municipal Council Drainage and Irrigation Dept. (DID)						
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Planning of sewerage and drainage system for improvement of life and sanitation conditions. F/S of the sewerage and drainage system in the priority area						
8.DATE OF S/W	Oct.1978						
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.						
		Imp. Period: 1981-1985					
		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)			
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 10 Period Feb.1979-Mar.1981(13 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P>Economic impacts of the project are prevention of inundation damages and water pollution control, decrease in infectious diseases, and increase in productivity, which, however, are difficult to be quantitatively scaled. The project, target year of 2000, is divided into 4 phases. Separate sewerage system with 5 sewage treatment plants (oxidation pond system) is selected. The inundation counter-plan, consisting of improvement of existing channels and reclamation, covered Kuala Kedah area(125ha). <F/S>This study is to plan the wastewater treatment system and drainage system at the target year of 2000, based on the M/P together with the comments of Malaysian Government. As development impacts, especially economic impacts, water contamination control (agricultural water and seaside water) and decrease of inundation damages in rainy season are expected, although those are not quantitatively scaled. Management cost of planned facilities is lower than that of existing system of night soil treatment and community septic tanks, thus economical merit can be expected.					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">105.32</td> <td style="text-align: center;">66.31</td> <td style="text-align: center;">39.01</td> </tr> </table>						Total M/M	Japan
Total M/M	Japan	Field					
105.32	66.31	39.01					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY							
12.EXPENDITURE		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 15%;">236,999 (¥000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">232,245</td> </tr> </table>		Total	236,999 (¥000)			Contracted	232,245
Total	236,999 (¥000)						
Contracted	232,245						
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
		①②					

和名 アロースター下水道及び排水計画

[M/P+F/S]

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 304/81

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	VHF/FM Broadcast Coverage for Peninsular Malaysia	Peninsular Malaysia					
3.SECTOR	Communications & Broadcasting/Broadcasting	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. The implementation of the project was divided into three phases, and Phases 1 and 2 were completed with the Federal Government funds. The last phase consists of 5 stations in Peninsular Malaysia, 8 stations in Sabah and 11 stations in Sarawak and is being implemented with the Federal Government funds under the 6th Malaysia Plan. Phase 1: Jul.1983 - Dec.1985 (4 stations at RM 3 million) Phase 2: Dec.1987 - Dec.1990 (8 stations at RM 10 million) Phase 3: Construction expected to commence in 1993/94 pending the awarding of tenders (24 stations at RM 35 million) 2. The recommendations of the JICA study have been closely adhered to where feasible. But the project design or components proposed by the JICA study were changed in certain cases. For example, the transmitter power for Ulu Kali Station in Selangor (Phase 1) was increased from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt to ensure better reception over a wider area. The transmitter power was also increased to 5 kilowatts from 500 watts for Gunung Pulai, Johor and Gunung Jerai, and Kedah Stations (Phase 2).	
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	1)	39,265			
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	US\$1=MS2.2	2)				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Dept. and Jabatan Telekom Malaysia	3)	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Examination of the possibility of establishing VHF broadcasting for the poor reception areas	The proposed project will introduce the VHF FM broadcasting system for poor reception areas in Peninsular Malaysia, making maximum use of the existing TV facilities. Major contents of the project are as follows. - Transmission: 15 sites (13 existing TV sites, 1 existing microwave site and 1 new site) - Station buildings: 11 new sites and 4 joint-use sites - Towers: 11 new sites and 4 joint-use sites					
8.DATE OF S/W	Jun.1980	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 27.00 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) 8.80 FIRR2) FIRR3)	
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Integrated Technology Inc. Japan Broadcasting Corporation	Imp. Period: Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: 1) The charges for TV commercial messages will be raised by 20% every 10 years. 2) The part of the costs will be financed by the government fund (annual growth rate of 8.14%). 3) The annual user charge will be raised from MS24 to MS40. 4) Project life of 10 years Development impacts: 1) Improvement of reception in the formerly poor-reception areas 2) Community development through improved access to TV broadcasting 3) Cultural contribution					
10.STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Jun.1980-Feb.1981(8 months) Total M/M Japan Field	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. A major reason is the Government's social obligation to ensure the radio coverage as wide as possible for dissemination of information. 2. The increased revenue from radio advertising encouraged the Government to fully implement the recommendations. 3. The demand for higher quality radio broadcast increased (especially after Phase 2) owing to the improved standard of living.	
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		1) On-the-job training 2) Participation of 2 counterparts in the JICA training program				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②	
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 54,324 (¥000) Contracted						

和名 FM放送網整備計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE MYS/S 101/82

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS						
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued					
2.NAME OF STUDY	National Water Resources Study	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) Based on the recommendations of the study, a number of basin-wise master plan studies and feasibility studies have been undertaken, such as (1) Perlis-Kedah-Pulau Pinang Regional Water Resources, (2) Regional Water Resources of South Johor, (3) Beris Dam Development, (4) Kelang River Flood Control, (5) Pinang Island Flood Control, and (6) Kelantanq Flood Control. Parts of (1), (2) and (3) above are going into implementation stages. This National Water Resources Study produced a significant achievement in terms of having formulated a framework of the nation's water resource development plan. Since then, almost 10 years have passed. The country has attained a remarkable economic development, and accordingly, the conditions/needs of water development and the use have much changed in these years. This suggests that there is a need of updating study for renewal of the country's water development/use plans.					
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development	(US\$1,000)	1) 16,500,000	7,500,000	9,000,000						
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1=2.5M\$)	2)								
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)									
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit, Drainage and Irrigation Dept., Public Works Dept., Division of Environment, etc.	The study determined the goals for water resource development through the year 2000, and proposed projects/programs to realize the goals. Major proposals are as follows. - Construction of multi-purpose dams - Inter-basin and inter-province water training - Hydro-power generation - Improvement of emission treatment at rubber factories and palm oil mills - Sewerage development in 31 cities - Flood control (river channel improvement, embankment, control dams, etc.)									
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of a long-term water resource development plan through 2000	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS									
8.DATE OF S/W	Feb.1979	The study proposed a nationally consistent strategy for water resource development and management up to the year 2000. 1) To increase potable and industrial water supply by upgrading water supply facilities 2) To raise the level of rice self-sufficiency by irrigation development 3) To increase power supply by hydro-power generation 4) To conserve water quality by the development of public sewerage 5) To reduce flood damages by improved flood control									
9.CONSULTANT(S)	International Engineering Consultants Association Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.	In order to facilitate the implementation, the study proposed institutional and legislative measures. 1) Legislation of the integrated national water resource development law by incorporating the existing laws and acts. 2) Establishment of water resource committees and water resource bureaus on the national and provincial government levels and a water resource public corporation which will implement the water resource development.									
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 29 Period Oct.1979-Oct.1982(0 months)	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS									
	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Total M/M</td> <td>Japan</td> <td>Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td>402.97</td> <td>151.83</td> <td>251.14</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	402.97		151.83	251.14	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
402.97	151.83	251.14									
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER									
12.EXPENDITURE	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>863,961 (¥000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td>750,000</td> </tr> </table>	Total	863,961 (¥000)	Contracted	750,000	1) Participation of counterparts in the JICA training program, 2) OJT, and 3) In addition to the study team, two Colombo-Plan experts and one short-term expert were sent to Malaysia.					
Total	863,961 (¥000)										
Contracted	750,000										

和名 全国水資源開発計画

(M/P,Basic Study,Other)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE MYS/S 205B/82

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA		Kerang North, Kelang South, Port kerang, North port, Kapar and Meru<M/P> Sewerage : Kelang North Drainage : Kelang North and Port Kelang<F/S>		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled <input type="checkbox"/> Processing
2.NAME OF STUDY		2.PROJECT COST					
Sewerage and Drainage System Project in Kelang, Port Kelang and its Environs		(US\$1,000) M/P 1) 116,800 Local Cost Foreign Cost (US\$1=MS2.5) 2) 204,400 F/S 1) 7,200 2) 22,400 15,600 6,800 3)					
3.SECTOR		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. Drainage Component (Drainage and Irrigation Dept.) The proposals in the JICA Study were accepted by DID. The Federal Government has approved some funding as shown below, but the amount has been insufficient to implement all of the JICA recommendations. - A tidal gate is being constructed at Jalan Kem in Port Kelang - A new trunk drain was constructed (part of the 107 km of trunk drains proposed by the JICA Study) 2. Sewerage Component (Kelang Town Council) The data and maps, design calculations for the recommended projects and the type of materials proposed in the JICA report were used as guides by the Town Council. The Council is currently in the process of acquiring the land required to implement some of the JICA recommendations. Because of the lack of funds, many of these projects are under "keep in view" status. The Ministry of Works and Utilities of the Federal Government engaged consultants in 1992 to conduct a major study on the existing sewerage systems in Malaysia. Local governments were instructed by the Federal Government to place on hold all major sewerage projects pending the recommendations of the on-going study.			
Public Utilities/Sewerage		<M/P> Three-stage implementation programs up to 2,000 for drainage and sewerage systems construction. 1) Drainage facilities proposed include improvement of a total of 107km trunk drains, five retention ponds, a total of 11.5km bund, replacement of 26 tidal gates and installation of telemeter system. 2) Sewerage facilities to be constructed include 10 wastewater treatment plants, 12 pumping stations and a total of 113km trunk sewers.					
4.REFERENCE NO.		<F/S> 1) Drainage : Trunk drains, 7,460m Tidal gate, 4 Bunds, 1,980m Telemeter system 2) Sewerage : Trunk sewers, dia. 375 - 1,200mm, 6,660m Branch and lateral sewers, 56,985m Kg. Kuantan pumping station, peak flow 23.7cu.m/min. Connaught wastewater treatment plant, oxidation pond 11,592cu.m/d					
5.TYPE OF STUDY		Imp. Period: .1983-.1990					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS					
Kelang Town Council Drainage and Irrigation Department		Feasibility: Yes/No EIRR1) FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Conditions and Development Impacts:					
Preparation of a feasibility study for sewerage and drainage system in urban areas.		<M/P> Mitigation of damages caused by floods, improvement of public health condition and increase in property value will be anticipated through the implementation of the project. Intangible benefits, such as environmental improvement, are also expected. <F/S> Improvement of public health condition and flood mitigation in the project area. The project contributes to the environmental improvement in and around the project area.					
8.DATE OF S/W		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
Dec.1980		Drainage component: The delay was caused by the lack of funding and the high implementation cost (e.g. land acquisition). Improvement of the drainage system is at present not considered high priority by the Government. Sewerage component: The proposed centralized system was too costly to implement. There is a strong possibility of reviving the project but with considerable scaling-down to get the Federal Government approval.					
9.CONSULTANT(S)		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.		①②					
10.STUDY TEAM		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
No.of Members 10 Period Mar.1981-Dec.1982 (21 months)		Training was provided for two local counterpart engineers, one from Mini. of Housing and Local Government and another from Kelang Municipality, in Japan during the course of the study.					
Total M/M Japan Field 103.85 50.69 53.16							
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY							
Topographic and leveling survey.							
12.EXPENDITURE							
Total 240,305 (¥'000) Contracted 231,199							

和名 クラン地域下水道・排水計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE MYS/S 204B/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	Urban Transport in Greater Metropolitan Areas of George Town, Butterworth and Bukit Mentajam	Metropolitan area of Penang State<M/P> 1) area around George Town 2) area around Butterworth<F/S>					
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Fish Processing	2.PROJECT COST				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) <M/P> JICA's Masterplan Study has essentially been utilized for urban transport planning in metropolitan Penang. <F/S>1. The Federal Government has appointed new consultants in 1992 to review the JICA Study and undertake detailed engineering studies: ESA Jurutera Perunding and Zath Perunding for the Penang Outer Ring Road (ORR), and ECC or the Butterworth Ring Road (BRR). Under the 6th Malaysia Plan (1991 - 1995), the two studies have been allocated RM 10 million (ORR) and RM 41.7 million (BRR). 2. The TOR for the studies include feasibility study (including the review of the JICA F/S concerning the proposed alignments, geotechnic study, EIA, traffic volumes), detailed engineering design, and scheduling for tender and construction. For the Penang Outer Ring Road, the consultants are expected to prepare tender documents, while for the Butterworth Ring Road, construction of certain segments are included. 3. The costs of the two ring roads are estimated to total more than RM 200 million. The Federal Government will have to fund these projects, but is also considering the possibility of privatizing certain road segments.	
4.REFERENCE NO.		M/P 1) 434,000 Local Cost 2) (US\$1,000) F/S 1) 103,843 66,619 37,224 2) US\$1=MS2.5 3)					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Highway Planning Unit, Ministry of Public Works	<M/P> Long-term Plan: (1) construction of 25 sections (total 110.6km); (2) improvement of 21 sections (89.6km); (3) construction of 8 new separated interchanges; (4) improvement of 33 separated interchanges; and (5) construction of terminals High-priority projects: (1) Outer ring road from CBD to Ayar Itam (2) Outer ring road from Ayar Itam to the north coast (3) Improvement of the west coast road and Frai Bridge Bulmatampo (4) Widening of the Federal Route No. 1 <F/S> (1) Outer ring road of George Town (23.84km and 4 lanes) (2) Ring road of Butterworth (6 lanes in the section from the toll road of Route No.4 to Pulau interchange, and 4 lanes in other sections) which will serve to improve and restructure the existing transport system					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Highway development (M/P, F/S)	Imp. Period: .1984-.1991 .1982-.1990					
8.DATE OF S/W	Nov.1978	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: EIRR1) FIRR1) Yes EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)			
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Central Consultant, Inc.	10.STUDY TEAM					
		Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P> The proposed plan will alleviate the worsening urban transport problems in metropolitan Penang caused by the rapid urbanization and industrialization and increase of automobile traffic. The plan will alleviate traffic congestions in the CBD of George Town and Butterworth, and provide low-income classes better access to low-cost transportation means. The implementation of short-term measures (introduction of better traffic control) will improve the safety of transportation. The plan will realize a high-mobility transportation system accessible from any part of the study area. <F/S> (1) Project life of 25 years Start of service 1987 Opportunity cost 12% (2) Project life of 25 years Start of service 1988 Opportunity cost 12%					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
12.EXPENDITURE		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
Total	497,100 (¥000)	(FY1992 Overseas Survey) <F/S> With rapid pace of development and industrialization, the traffic volume increased considerably in Penang and Butterworth over the past decade and will continue to grow in the future, with the expected completion of the North-South Highway and the linking up with the East-West Highway. Therefore, the implementation of the projects is essential to disperse and distribute the growing traffic. <M/P> The study was useful and necessary as Penang undergoes a more intensive					
Contracted	470,259	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
		①②					

和名 ジョージタウン・バタワース道路計画 (フェーズII・ステージ1及びフェーズII・ステー

[M/P+F/S]

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 306/82

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA		Kinabatangan River Basin/Eastern Saba		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	Kinabatangan River Basin Development Project	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost		
		(US\$1,000)	1)	1,050,300	428,600	621,700	
		(US\$1=230Yen=2.3M\$)	2)				
			3)				
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) Indefinitely suspended after the completion of F/S, mainly owing to the lack of funds.	
4.REFERENCE NO.		For orderly development of the flood prone area of the Basin the proper control of the flooding water is indispensable. To attain this purpose, it is essential to construct dam in the upper or the middle reaches of the Kinabatangan River, as a result of which the benefitted area which is relieved from the flooding can be expected to develop for agricultural purpose and likewise hydro power generation can be developed to support the incremental demand in the East Division. In connection to this, the dam whose construction is proposed at Balat, middle reaches of the Kinabatangan, will be designed as a multi-purpose dam to support the development plans in the project area which consist of flood control, agricultural development and hydro power generation. The storage capacity of about 5 billion cu.m to be developed has been allocated for the purpose of flood control and irrigation. A hydro power generation which is generated by utilizing the water head to be created by the proposed dam, will support the power demand in the future.					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S						
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Sabah Economic Planning Unit						
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Water resource development (flood control, irrigation and power generation)						
8.DATE OF S/W	Oct.1979						
9.CONSULTANT(S)	CTI Engineering Co., Ltd. Chuo Kaihatsu Cor.						
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 9 Period Dec.1980-Mar.1982 (15 months)						
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Survey Geological Survey						
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 148,759 (¥'000) Contracted 138,406						
		Imp. Period: Jul.1983-Dec.1992	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: No	EIRR1) 7.10 FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)	
		Conditions and Development Impacts: Flood Control: The magnitude of flood control in the Kinabatangan River has been determined to be a 20-year return period. The flooding water of the river will be controlled by means of the proposed dam and reservoir. The discharge flowing to the downstream can be confined in the existing river channel without any river improvement works. After completion of the proposed Balat dam construction, the area of 107,000 ha will be relieved from flood damage of a 20-year return period or less, as a result of which the productivity of the project area will be remarkably enhanced. Agricultural Development: Out of area of 107,000 ha which be relieved from the flood damage by completion of the proposed dam and reservoir, the agricultural development area of 55,000ha is delineated, 48,700 of which will be reclaimed through the proposed works of jungle clearing, root removing and leveling and eventually, the net cultivation area will be 44,000 ha excluding 4,700 ha for acquired land for facilities. Full mechanized farming has been proposed for the paddy cultivation of double crop, one is off season paddy and the other main season paddy. Hydro Power: The generation output by the hydro power station is 31,500 kw in power capacity, and the annual energy output is 168,000 MWH. A transmission line from Balat power					
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
		1. Acceptance of Trainees: Visiting Asst. Director Chief engineer taken up study of basin development project for 3 weeks in Japan. 2. Preparation of Report: By harmonious cooperation, both counterparts and assisting Japanese engineers were completed study of mainly initial planning of power				1. Difficulty of raising \$600 million in foreign currency. 2. It is identified that the project is technically feasible but not so high in its economic viability with a 7.1% of Internal Rate of Return. Besides, a vast initial investment for jungle clearance, establishment of infrastructure, immigration of workers as well as flood control will be required to orderly develop the area which is now covered with unexploited forest having a small population, and thus, it may be difficult to obtain the fund of US\$ 600 million.	
						3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
						①	

和名 キナバタンガン河流域開発計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 305/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY Reclamation Project of Ex-Mining Land for Housing Development and Other Purposes		Kuala Lumpur metropolitan area					
3.SECTOR Social Infrastructures/Architecture & Housing		2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)		1)			
5.TYPE OF STUDY		US\$1-M\$2.2		2)			
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Federal Territory (dissolved in 1985)				3)			
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY To examine the possibility of utilizing the ex-mining land for housing development		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) The project aims to utilize the ex-mining area for developing low-cost housing projects in metropolitan Kuala Lumpur. During the first stage, it will be necessary to provide housing for 233,000 squatters (25% of the population of the Federal Territory), at a cost of US\$4,900 - 8,320 per unit. The following actions will be necessary before implementation. 1) To conduct the subsurface exploration in the ex-mining area to prepare a land classification map. 2) To formulate land use and housing development plans and thereby to improve the soft ground.				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) Owing to the changes in development policy, the project implementation was postponed indefinitely. The Ministry of Federal Territory, which had been the counterpart agency for the JICA study, was dissolved in 1985. Some ex-mining areas have been and are being developed as housing projects by the private sector.	
8.DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period:					
9.CONSULTANT(S) Kiso-Jiban Consultants Co., Ltd.		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)		FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)
10.STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts: The ex-mining area occupies 14% of the land area of the Federal Territory. It is relatively easy to develop not only housing but also sewerage, green areas and parks, roads and other infrastructural facilities. The housing development for sale and rent at commercial prices will be feasible. At subsidized prices, low-story houses built on the firm ground will be feasible.					
No.of Members 7							
Period Dec.1979-Mar.1981(16 months)							
Total M/M		Japan		Field			
17.99		9.12		8.87			
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
12.EXPENDITURE		1) Participation of the counterparts in the JICA training program 2) OJT					
Total		135,700 (¥'000)					
Contracted		85,954					
		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
		The development policy has been changed to privatize the development of the ex-mining areas.					
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
		①②					

和名 錫鉱埋立跡地住宅開発計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 307/83

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	VHF/FM Broadcast Coverage for the States of Sabah and Sarawak	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		
3.SECTOR	Communications & Broadcasting/Broadcasting		(US\$1,000) 1) 57,500	36,500	21,000	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. The implementation of the VHF/FM broadcast project was divided into three phases, and Phases 1 and 2 were completed with the Federal Government funds. Regarding East Malaysia, one station (Bukit Nyabau) was established during Phase 2. Of the total of 24 stations proposed for Phase 3, 8 stations are in Sabah and 11 stations in Sarawak and they are being implemented with the Federal Government funds under the 6th Malaysia Plan. Phase 1: Jul.1983 - Dec.1985 (4 stations at RM 3 million) Phase 2: Dec.1987 - Dec.1990 (8 stations at RM 10 million) Phase 3: Construction expected to commence in 1993/94 pending the awarding of tenders (24 stations at RM 35 million) 2. The recommendations of the JICA study have been closely adhered to where feasible. But the project design or components proposed by the JICA study were changed in certain cases. Regarding East Malaysia, three stations of Bukit Setiam (Bintulu), Mukit Tionq (Lawas) and Bukit Lima (Sibu) have been added to the original eight proposed by the JICA study. One more station (Siquapon near Keningau) has been added in Sabah.	
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	(US\$1=250Yen) 2) 3)				
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	The Malaysian Government planned to establish the broadcasting networks by FM in VHF band, which not only is strong against interference but also enables regional broadcasting services of high sound quality, on the basis of its high assessment of the role the broadcasting plays, as a method of spreading the know ledge and skills concerning various industrial fields, in enhancing the educational levels of the people that constitute the foundation of national and social developments. The executing agency for broadcasting is Radio Television Malaysia. The enhancement of VHF / FM broadcast coverage by means of the total 24 stations (6 trans mitters per each station), based on the programme expansion plan with 6 channels of FM broadcasting, is divided into 2 phases. 1st Phase : 15 FM transmitting stations co-sited in the existing transmitting staties or TELEKOM relay stations (Output power of a transmitter 5 KW x 1 station, 1 KW x 9, 500 w x 5) <implementation period : 3 years> < implementation period : 4 years> 2nd Phase : 9 FM transmitting stations newly constructed This results in a population coverage of 96% and a land coverage of 66%. The implementation period is 7 years in total, in consideration of land acquisition and leveling, esppecially for the newly constructed stations, construction of access roads and the tracing period on the staff engaging in operation.					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department Jabatan Telekom Malaysia						
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		8.DATE OF S/W	Mar.1982	Imp. Period:		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. A Major reason is the Government's social obligation to ensure the radio coverage as wide as possible for dissemination of information. 2. The increased revenue from radio advertising encouraged the Government to fully implement the recommendations. 3. The demand for higher quality radio broadcast increased (especially after Phase 2) owing to the improved standard of living.	
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Integrated Technology Inc.	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)		
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 14 Period Jun.1982-Mar.1983(10 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: Development impact by means of regional services of FM broadcasting with multi-channels is expected as follows: (1) Enhancement of the educational and cultural levels of the people. (2) Expansion of the know ledge and skills concerning various industrial fields. While such measures as raising the output power or building more stations in the existing medium wave broadcasting service can be considered as one way of expanding the service area, the realization of such measures has been made extremely difficult by the intrernational condition of frequency availability. Moreover, because of its innate characteristics, the medium-wave broadcasting has a number of shortcomings in its being used to provide adequate local service and, in view of the Malaysian Government's plan being to reinforce regional and local sound broadcasting services, it is quite difficult to place expectations on medium-wave. Furthermore, from the listener's side, hopes are raised increasingly for higher quality in sound broadcasting service, the expansion of FM broadcasting network, by introducing the latest technologies, especially at the present stage in the world where the technological developments in varous aspects of FM broadcasting have already reached a level high enough to be able to meet the expectations of the radio listeners in this country, has been featured.					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY						(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)	
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 55,208 (¥'000) Contracted 32,256	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1) OJT during the study 2) Participation of 2 counterparts in the JICA training program			3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②	

和名 東マレイシア FM放送網整備計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 308/84

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Jan.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY Perlis Port Development Project		Perlis					
3.SECTOR Transportation/Port		2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	1)	2,473	2,100		
5.TYPE OF STUDY		(US\$1=2.3M\$)	2)				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Economic Planning Unit Public Works Dept., Ministry of Transport		3)	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Master plan, covering the period up the 2000. Short Term Development Plan up to the year 1990.		Perlis Port is planned to be a base port for coastal fishing, car ferry terminal and base port for cargo handling. In the Short-Term Plan, the following items are planned.				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) Oct.1985 OECF loan pledged Nov.1985 E/S was signed, but the loan agreement fell through. 1987 Malaysian Government financed a detailed design study. (the project estimated to cost RM 31 million) The implementation was delayed, but the project was included in the National Port Plan announced in 1988. 1988-1989 A detailed design study was conducted but on a reduced scale. The lowest tender was considerably higher than the budgeted amount and the project implementation stalled. 1990 Owing to the shortage of funds, the Government took a temporary measure of implementing a detailed design study of only the extension of the existing passenger jetty. Mar.1993 The passenger jetty extension is under implementation by the Public Works Dept. at a cost of RM 23.39 million and is expected to be completed by Dec.1993, in time for the Langkawi International Maritime and Air Exhibition.	
8.DATE OF S/W		-Quay (-4.0m)	410m				
9.CONSULTANT(S) Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja		- " (-3.5m)	550m				
10.STUDY TEAM		-Dredging	1,412 thousand cu.m				
No.of Members 9		-Reclamation	1,086 "				
Period Jun.1983-Mar.1984 (9 months)		-Revetment	1,000m				
Total M/M		-Road	51,950m				
Japan		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS					
Field		Feasibility:	EIRR1)	9.90	FIRR1)	4.10	
46.83		Yes	EIRR2)		FIRR2)		
29.00		Conditions and Development Impacts:					
17.83		As premises, target years of demand forecast are the year 1990, 2000, and cargo handling volume was assumed to be 500 thousand ton, 835 thousand ton. The area surrounding the port have mining and manufacturing industries such as cement and sugar refining, and development of industrial tracts in these areas is now in progress. It's expected that expansion of the port's commercial function will result in accelerated local and regional development. Expansion of the fishing port and ferry function should also have positive effects.					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY Natural Condition Survey 36,461 thousand yen		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
12.EXPENDITURE		One counterpart was accepted for training, especially on F/S theory				The project cost was too large, and the Government was financially constrained.	
Total							
Contracted						3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
145,809 (¥'000)						①②	
142,594							

和名 ペルリス港開発計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 309/84

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	Perlis-Kedah-Pulau Pinang Regional Water Resources (National Water Resources Study)	Belis River, Muda River basin, the state at Koda					
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	1)	41,800	32,950	8,850	
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	(US\$1=2,312M\$)	2)				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit	3)					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Water resources development	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) Indefinitely suspended after the completion of F/S, owing to the budgetary constraints.	
8.DATE OF S/W	Sep.1982	Structure		Scale			
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koel Co., Ltd. Ohba Co., Ltd.	Gravity dam Reservoir		Height 41m Effective storage 102MCM Firm yield 66MCM/year			
10.STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 20 Period Dec.1982-Mar.1985 (28 months)	Discharge capacity of outline facilities		0.2-15cu.m/s			
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Topographic mapping	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS 1) Austerity policy necessitated by fiscal deficits. 2) Inter-provincial adjustments are not settled between Penang and Kedah.	
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 471,245 (¥'000) Contracted 166,915	Feasibility: Yes		EIRR1) 14.80 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)		
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①	
		1) training in Japan 2) Survey by local consultant: soil and geological investigations					

和名 ベルリス・ケダ・プラウピナン地域水資源開発計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/A 301/84

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT					
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA		Bengkoka Area of the state of Sabah(36,000ha)		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled				
2. NAME OF STUDY		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost			Foreign Cost			
Afforestation and Settlement Project in Division V of the Bengkoka Area of the State of Sabah		(US\$1,000)	1) 90,783	2) 76,087	3) 14,696	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. The Bengkoka Afforestation and Settlement Project (BASP) was started in 1979 with the objective to reforest 36,000 ha in the Bengkoka area and resettle 2,000 families. To date, divisions I - III with over 10,000 ha, including a nursery in Division IV, have been developed by the government funds and a World Bank loan. 2. Sabah Forestry Development Authority (SAFODA) was keen to obtain a loan to develop Division V, and prepared an implementation program (sometime after Nov. 1984). But the project implementation was held off because of yen appreciation. 3. Another master plan study was commissioned and completed in 1989, and it estimated a cost of about US\$ 50 million (including the cost of a chip board mill) to reforest an area of 50,000 ha. 4. SAFODA is currently negotiating with a Japanese consortium to develop Bengkoka into a commercial reforestation project for pulp wood. SAFODA is also undertaking research on acacia mangium. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Joint studies by SAFODA and Japanese companies are to be completed. However, economic recession in Japan caused Japanese companies to be reluctant.					
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)									
Forestry/General		Tree species : Acacia mangium(3,000ha) Infrastructure arrangement : Trunk road 46km Branch road 135km Power distribution Water supply facilities Settlement 3,000 immigrants for 400 households at project site *The cost above pertains to the entire period of 30 years.									
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes EIRR1) 16.10 FIRR1) 11.50 EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)									
5. TYPE OF STUDY								F/S			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY								Sabah Forest Department Sabah Forestry Development Authority (SAFODA)			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		To promote tree plantation and settlement of people on degraded forest land caused by shifting cultivation and so forth.									
8. DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period: 1984-2034									
Sep.1983											
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association									
10. STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts: -Settlement of shifting cultivator, improvement of local people's income and improvement of forest resources -FIRR is calculated only for the afforestation phase -Annual cash income will be in the black 17 years after cutting starts and cumulated deficit will solve after 22 years									
No. of Members 9											
Period Feb.1984-Sep.1984(8 months)											
Total M/M		Japan Field									
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER									
		Acceptance of one C/F participant									
12. EXPENDITURE		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION									
Total 122,966 (¥'000)		①②									
Contracted 111,470											

和名 サバ州ベンコカ地区造林・入植計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE MYS/S 104/85

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Feb.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS							
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA	Sayong Dam(Kota Tinggi district)		1.PRESENT STATUS						
2.NAME OF STUDY	Regional Water Resources of South Johor (National Water Resources Study)	2.PROJECT COST				<input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued					
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost						
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1=2.41MS)	1) 168,000	(Description) The State Government had seriously considered building the Sayong Dam following the recommendations of the JICA Study. However, a subsequent study commissioned by the Federal and Singapore governments recommended instead the construction of the Linqiu Dam because of its larger water retention capacity. The Linqiu Dam was considered as the next best alternative after the Sayong Dam in the JICA Study. Therefore, the Sayong Dam appears unlikely to be built to the scale proposed by the JICA Study. The water resources available at Sayong will nonetheless still be tapped pending the Federal Government's decision to build a weir at the site.							
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P		2)								
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Drainage and Irrigation Department (DID), and Public Works Dept. (PWD)	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)									
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To formulate a Master plan for development of water resources in South Johor	Master Plan : Target year 2005 (1) Water development plan Sayong dam Gross storage volume : 176 x 10 ⁶ m ³ Effective storage volume : 128 x 10 ⁶ m ³ Dam height : 31 m Crest elevation : El 25.5 m Dam length : 1,140 m Embankment volume : 808,000 m ³ (2) Flood control plan River improvement of Johor river near Kota Tinggi (planning scale : 30 year, river stretch for improvement: 6.7km) and river improvement of Skudai river (planning scale : 20 year, river stretch for improvement: 15.0 km) (3) Pollutant load adatement plan Construction of public sewerage system at Pontion Kecil (Pontian Kecil river) and Kota Tinggi / Bandar Tenqara (Johor river)									
8.DATE OF S/W	Mar.1984	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS									
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. CTI Engineering Co., Ltd. System Science Consultants	[Conditions] - Since Singapore has exclusive rights for development of Skudai and Tebrau rivers, these two rivers are excluded from the potential water resources. - The projected reliability of water supply is set to ensure stable water supply during the period of 22 years from 1963 and 1984. - Available abstraction volume was estimated considering the Deed on water utilization of the Johor river which has been exchanged between the Johor State and Singapore. (Development Impacts) (1) To formulate a water supply plan up to the year 2005 for Johor Bahru and Singapore. (2) To improve human living conditions by the development of domestic and industrial water. (3) To ensure stable economic and social activities by implementing flood control measures. (4) To improve water quality of the Johor and Poutian Kecir rivers by implementing pollutant load adatement plan.									
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 20 Period Jul.1984-Dec.1985(18 months)	(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">107.31</td> <td style="text-align: center;">65.22</td> <td style="text-align: center;">42.09</td> </tr> </table>					Total M/M	Japan	Field	107.31	65.22	42.09
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
107.31	65.22	42.09									
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Boring survey (financed by GDHT)	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION							
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 294,504 (¥'000) Contracted 235,835	1) One trainee from Malaysia took JICA training course. 2) Instruction on the production of report and analysis of boring log (geological study)		①②							

和名 南ジョホール地域水資源開発計画

(M/P, Basic Study, Other)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 310/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA		Tatau-Kapit, Sarawak		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	Tatau-Kapit TrunkRoad Project in Sarawak	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost		
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Fish Processing			1) 643	381	262	
4.REFERENCE NO.				2) (US\$1=MS2,376)			
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S			3)			
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit, Sarawak State Government of Malaysian Federal Government	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		This is road improvement project of section Miri/Binturu - Limbang (237.3 km) for realizing the all-weather road with surface pavement, including construction of steel bridge (240 m), located north of Sarawaku state. Existing roads in this area are mainly performing as a transportation roads of timber produced in this area. For effective improving of the road, it is recommended that the implemtation progarmme of the project will be divided into three sections as follows. (1) Miri/Binturu Rd. - Long Lama 80.9 km, Open for use 1985 (2) Long Lama - G. Mula Junc. 56.7 k, Would be finished in 1990 (3) G. Mulu Junc. - Limbang 99.7 km, Would be finished in 1995 When the implementation programme is executed the surface treatment would be carried out prior to the enforcement of the asphalt pavement on the road surface based on the 31 road note. The asphalt pavement will be executed in accordance with the degree of the traffic demand in future. And the period will be expected from 1985 to 2003.			
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	(1) Analysis of economic and technological merit (2) Technical transfer						
8.DATE OF S/W	Feb.1982	Imp. Period:		.1982-.1984			
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Mitsui Consultants Co., Ltd. Pasco International Inc.	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 5.89 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) In the 6th Malaysia Plan, RM 2 million is allocated for the project, but the amount is not adequate to implement the entire project (138.8 km). No attempt has been made to undertake a detailed design study and the State Governmt has requested that the allocated budget be used elsewhere. The project is deemed discontinued.	
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 16 Period Jul.1982-Dec.1982 (10 months) May.1984-Aug.1984 Total M/M Japan Field 26.38 15.50 10.88	Conditions and Development Impacts: [Conditions] (1) Inflation : Pay no regard (2) Exchange Rate : US\$ 1.0 - M\$ 2.25 (March, 1979) (3) Project Evaluation Period : Until 2015 (20 years after the facility has been utilized) (4) Increase in Traffic Demand : During 10 years from 1985 : 7 - 8.6%, more 10 years 4 - 6.7% (5) Forecasting traffic demand were calasified into the following type for estimation. - Normal Traffic - Diverted Traffic - Induced Traffic - Development Traffic [Development Impacts] The development impacts for the project will be reducing of the transportation fee and time, be generated agricultural, tourism, and industrial development, improving of standard of social welfare for the resident of the region, and efficient administrative management of the government. As Malaysian government is performing the renovation of the road as a countermeasure for the increase of transportation ovolume of the timber and Pelaqus Hydro-electric Dam construction material, reliqiuous care should be given to making the scope of the work of the project when it is started. (FY 1993 Domestic Survey)					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	The Sarawak State government has accorded low priority to the project.
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 241,601 (¥'000) Contracted 134,850	(1) Reception of trainees (2) Hiring of local consultants in the sectors of designing and survey.				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①②

和名 タタウ・カピト幹線道路計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 311/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
2.NAME OF STUDY		Between the eastern and western regions of the country and regions along the western coast						
New East-West Railway Project and the West Coast Railway Project		2.PROJECT COST				(Description) Although part of double tracking for the western line is under way, this project was cancelled because of the implementation of the south-north line.		
		(US\$1,000)	1)	Total Cost 1,231,000	Local Cost 355,000			Foreign Cost 876,000
			2)	4,010,000	2,039,000			1,971,000
			3)					
3.SECTOR		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)						
Transportation/Railway		The purpose of this project is to build up a modern express railway network in order to develop industries and a national life. Especially two main purpose are considered.						
4.REFERENCE NO.		1. Enabling people to come and go between Kuala Lumpur and major cities located on Malay peninsula.						
5.TYPE OF STUDY		2. Distoributing industrial development in the eastcoast region, including rapidly developed south area of the state of Trenqqanu.						
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		For their purpose, technical, economical and financial analyses were carried out about "case A-A".						
Malaysian Railway Administration		Case A-A is mentioned to need more detailed study" in the master plan (1982.9-1983.10. MYS/S102/83). The contents are following:						
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		1) Improvement of being eastcoast line between Butter-worth - Kuala Lumpur - Singapore (about 750km, meter gauge)						
F/S for constructing on east-west line that connects the eastern coast and the capital Kuala Lumpur and a western line that runs in parallel with a conventional line along the western coast		2) Construction of north-south line (between Kelang - Kuala Lumpur - Kuantan - Kota Bharu (about 550km, double trucks, standard gauge, electrified)						
		The following stages were assumed for the analyses.						
		First stage: Construction of east-west line (340km, Port Kelang - Kuala Lumpur - Kuantan - Paka)						
		Second stage: Improvement of eastcoast line (380km, Kuala Lumpur - Singapore).						
		Third stage : The rest of "Case A-A"						
8.DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period: .1986-.2009				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		
Feb.1984								
9.CONSULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes				
Japan Railway Technical Service				EIRR1) FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)				
		Conditions and Development Impacts:						
10.STUDY TEAM		1. Preconditions						
No.of Members 16		Transport demand was estimated for the years 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2005. Passenger traffic was estimated based on data from an interview survey having 2700 samples, while freight traffic estimates were determined via freight items (9 in all), taking into consideration modal characteristics and development plans.						
Period Jun.1984-Dec.1985 (18 months)		2. Development effects						
Total M/M		Expected effects from development are transport time savings, reduction in costs, increase in employment opportunities, promotion of structural change in industry, inducement of travel, regional development, technological spin-offs, alleviation of public nuisances, etc.						
Japan								
Field								
72.73								
49.59								
23.14								
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
		One counterpart received training on F/S methodology.						
12.EXPENDITURE						①		
Total		241,488 (¥'000)						
Contracted		235,765						

和名 鉄道整備計画 (東西線・西線)

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE MYS/S 105/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS																				
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA	Klang Valley Area (2,842 sq.km) in the central part of Peninsular Malaysia			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued																		
2.NAME OF STUDY	Klang Valley Transportation Study	2.PROJECT COST						<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(US\$1,000)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">316,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">757,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(US\$1,000)						1)	316,000		
		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																					
(US\$1,000)																									
	1)	316,000																							
	2)	757,000																							
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Urban Transportaion	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	(Description) Based on the recommendatinos of this study, the following JICA feasibility studies were undertaken. 1. Transportation Facilities Projects in Klang Valley (1987 - July 1989) The Malaysian Highway Authority undertook a detailed design study on Shah Alam Expressway, and a private company (PLUS) is expected to implement the project. The Klang Port Authority undertook a detailed design study on Klang Freight Terminal, and a private company (KCT Berhad) was awarded the contract to implemenet. 2. Rail-based Commuter Services in Klang Valley (Jan. 1990 - Feb. 1991) This study was conducted simultaneously with another study (the Double Tracking Project) by the Malaysian Government. The proposals and projection of the JICA study which were deemed suitable were interqrated into the Double Tracking Project (DTP), and is now under implementation as part of the DTP. Financing was obtained from OECF* of Japan and UK's ODA in addition to the Govt. funds, and the DTP is expected to be completed in mid-1995. * The OECF loan (19,444 million yen) covers the following components. (1) double tracking from KL to Klang Port (43km), from KL to Sentul (2km) and the branch lin to Subang Airport (7km) (2) double tracking from Rawang to Seremban (105km) (3) signalling and telecommunication systems of the above (4) 18 sets of diesel railcars.																						
4.REFERENCE NO.		- Introduction of mass transit railway (five lines, 137km) - Construction and improvement of roads - Traffic control plan - Construction of transport terminals																							
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P																								
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Klang Valley Planning Secretariat, Prime Minister's Department																								
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of a transportation system for Klang Valley Area																								
8.DATE OF S/W	Aug.1984	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				The study formulated a transportation master plan for the Klang Valley Area centering in Kuala Lumpur, and proposed a short-term plan for incorporation into the 5th five-year national development plan (1986 - 1990)																			
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Fukuyama Consultants International, Inc. Pacific Consultants International																								
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 12 Period Nov.1984-Mar.1987 (29 months)																								
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">101.79</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">98.69</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M							Japan	Field	101.79	3.10	98.69												
Total M/M	Japan	Field																							
101.79	3.10	98.69																							
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS Malaysia is pursuing economic development to become a developed country by the year 2020. As partof their efforts, the Government aims to establish and operate an effective urban transport system in and around Kual Lumpur. The doubl tracking of national railways and the strengthening of urban and intra-city transport systems are being implemented to alleviate growing road trafficeongestions and environmental hazards.																						
12.EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">356,832 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">360,840</td> </tr> </table>						Total	356,832 (¥'000)			Contracted	360,840	1) Acceptance of 3 counterparts by the JICA training program (on physical planning of urban transportation) 2) OJT and a seminar	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION											
		Total	356,832 (¥'000)																						
		Contracted	360,840																						
					①②③																				

和名 クランバレー交通計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 312/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT			
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA		Ocean Area between Kuantan in Peninsular Malaysia and Kota Kinabaru, Sabah in East Malaysia, and both cable landing areas.		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled		
2.NAME OF STUDY		2.PROJECT COST						Total Cost	Local Cost
Kuantan-Kota Kinabalu Submarine Cable Project		(US\$1,000)		1) 85,000					
3.SECTOR		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. The Letter of Intent was issued by Syarikat Telekom Malaysia Berhad (formerly Jabatan Telekom Malaysia) on 7 April 1989. 2. The negotiation started in 21 April 1989, and the contract was signed in June 1989 with the Japanese Consortium (NEC Corporation and Mitsui & Co. Ltd.) 3. The project was financed by the supplier's credit supported by the Export-Import Bank of Japan. The project design was changed regarding (i) the system capacity and (ii) a minor route diversion in the Indonesian EEZ, owing to the increased traffic forecast and the request from Indonesian authorities. The total investment cost was about 6.85 billion yen, or RM 145 million. 4. The System has been in service since 31 Dec.1990.					
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication		In order to cover the trend of increasing demand for the telecommunication service between Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia, the Malaysian government intended to provide a wideband optical fiber submarine telecommunication cable system between East Malaysia and West Malaysia.							
4.REFERENCE NO.		Phase 1 Study : - Investigations on the coasts of Cherating near Kuantan and Tanjun Aru near Kota Kinabalu landing points. - Demand forecast and traffic estimate.							
5.TYPE OF STUDY		Phase 2 study: - Ocean Survey (sounding, sub-bottom profiling, bottom sampling, etc.) - Inshore Survey and Landing Sites Survey. - Basic System Design for Optical Fiber Submarine Cable System based on the results of demand forecast - traffic estimated and ocean survey.							
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		The Financial Analysis (estimation of EIRR/FIRR, etc.) was exempt from the Scope of Work.							
Syarikat Telekom Malaysia Berhad (Ex. Jabatan Telekom Malaysia)									
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY									
Selection of the most suitable cable route, and system design									
8.DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period:						Feasibility: EIRR1) FIRR1) Yes EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)	
Feb.1986		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS						Conditions and Development Impacts: [Conditions] 1) In order to construct on optical fiber submarine cable system between Kuantan in the Peninsular Malaysia and Kota Kinabaru, Sabah in the east Malaysia, the landing sites survey and ocean survey shall be implemented. 2) The traffic forecast and estimation of truck circuits between east and west Malaysia up to the year 2015 shall be executed. 3) The basic design for submarine cable system based on the ocean survey results and study results of traffic and trunk circuits shall be made. [Development Impacts] It is fully expected that traffic conditions in the east Malaysia will be much improved by means of the connection between east and west Malaysia through optical fiber submarine cable system, and the political equilibrium will be fostered by means of integration between east and west Malaysia. (FY 1993 Domestic Survey)	
9.CONSULTANT(S)									
10.STUDY TEAM									
No.of Members 20				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The increase in system capacity and better communications service were necessary to meet the growing traffic demands between Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/Sarawak in east Malaysia.					
Period Jun.1986-Jan.1987 (7 months)									
Total M/M				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②					
Japan Field									
27.00 7.00 20.00									
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY									
12.EXPENDITURE		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER							
Total 284,940 (¥000)		1) OJT (6 counterparts): Participation and/or observation in the shipboard activities.							
Contracted 277,347		2) Lectures & Observations (2 counterparts) : Optical Fiber Submarine Cable System, Cables, Repeaters and Terminal Equipment. Observations of Factories							

和名 クアantan~コタキナバル海底ケーブル建設計画

(F/S,D/D)